

THE SPANISH FORK PRESS
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SPANISH FORK - - - UTAH
UTAH STATE NEWS

There are twenty-one cases of smallpox under quarantine in Salt Lake City at the present time.

Peter Brocchini, an Italian, was killed as the result of an accidental explosion in a stone quarry in Weber canyon, near Ogden.

A barn, several tons of hay, fences, etc., belonging to Hans Sorensen of Redmond were completely destroyed by fire last week.

Peter Schroeder, the oldest man in Logan, if not in Cache county, died on November 23, on his 97th birthday. He was a native of Sweden.

It develops that the state fair held in Salt Lake City cleared the fair association \$3,541, the receipts being \$29,576 and the expenditures \$26,035.

P. C. Christensen, who has been the mail carrier for Mayfield for a number of years, was run over by a passenger train last week and killed.

William Varley, who built the first lime kiln in the state of Utah, died at his home in Salt Lake City on November 23, at the age of 71 years.

After being divorced for one week, a Salt Lake couple who had aired their domestic differences in the divorce court, were re-married last week.

The forestry service office located in Salt Lake City is being removed to Ogden, where the headquarters for the service in this district will henceforth be located.

The annual session of the grand encampment Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Utah was held in Salt Lake City last week, about 40 delegates being in attendance.

A movement has been started at Mt. Pleasant for the installation of an independent telephone system. A committee is now canvassing the town to find out how many people will install phones.

A. N. Terry was acquitted of the charge of mayhem in the district court at Ogden last week. He was charged with biting off the ear of John Cullen in a saloon brawl in Ogden several months ago.

The teachers who attend the meeting of the State Teachers' association to be held in Salt Lake City on December 21, 22 and 23, are to be royally entertained by the teachers in the Salt Lake public schools.

The case against Andrew W. Nelson, charged with the robbery of \$106,250 from the reserve chest of the Utah National bank, of Salt Lake City, was dismissed last week, upon the motion of the district attorney.

The census office bulletin of statistics on marriage and divorce, made public last week, shows that six husbands in Utah secured divorces from their wives between the years 1887 and 1906 on the ground of nonsupport.

Minnie O. Parker has commenced an action against the city of Ogden to recover \$1,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained Sept. 23 last. The plaintiff alleges that she fell and broke her ankle by reason of a defective culvert.

W. H. Fitzgerald, arrested in Salt Lake City on a charge of forgery committed in Texas, escaped from the officer who was taking him back for trial, by jumping from a car window, near Pueblo, Colo., while the train was running thirty miles an hour.

In the year 1880 the rate of divorces granted in Utah averaged 114 to the 100,000 population; in Wyoming, 111; in Nevada, 106; and in Idaho, 58. In 1900 the ratios were as follows: Utah, 92 in 100,000 population; Wyoming, 118; Nevada, 111; Idaho, 120.

Hotel men throughout the west are planning to organize the Transmississippi Hotel Men's association, and a meeting of the committee of hotel proprietors now working on that idea will be held in Salt Lake next January, to report on the success of its efforts.

Plans have been accepted by the Inland Crystal Salt company for its new salt factory to be erected at Saltair to replace the old salt factory which went up in flames in the disastrous blaze there about one month ago. The building and machinery, will cost \$100,000.

Former Bishop Edward W. Wade, who had been a resident of Weber county for fifty-two years, and was one of Ogden's most prominent men, died at his home in Ogden on November 25, from an attack of diabetes, from which he had suffered for the past eleven years.

Placing the barrel of a .22 caliber Winchester rifle to his mouth, Walter Lucky, a gambler of Ogden, pulled the trigger with a cord which he had attached to it and sent a bullet crashing through his mouth, which lodged at the base of the brain, death being instantaneous.

J. E. Holcomb, on his way to Yakima, Wash., was made the victim of a bunco game at the union depot in Ogden. Holcomb was loser to the extent of \$80. It was the same old game of cashing a draft for a fellow who represented himself to be a passenger on the same train.

By reason of the decision handed down last week by the supreme court, the University of Utah becomes one of the most richly endowed educational institutions in the United States. At the least calculation, the decision rendered gives the university saline lands valued at \$7,000,000.

African Fever

Deadlier Foe to Hunters Than Lions or Elephants

By BARON A. B. D'ALTONMONTÉ.
Hunter, and Former Commandant of Police of Congo Free State.



The most redoubtable dangers to the hunter in East Africa are not the ones due directly to hunting. It is not the assault of the wounded lion, nor the destructive rush of the rhinoceros or the elephant, nor the attack of the hippopotamus. Neither are the fangs of the crocodile to be feared. No, all these dangers, more or less exaggerated by African travelers, are avoidable and become almost nothing by the skill and cold blood of the brave hunter. Theodore Roosevelt is all of this. No, the real, the terrible, the unavoidable danger is the African fever. Very few white people can say that they have visited the center of Africa without having fallen ill with this terrible disease. Among thousands of explorers and hunters hardly any have been spared from it, and these for some special reasons or for an extraordinary physical constitution. Dr. Henry Drummond, one of the most intelligent African travelers, speaking of this, says:

"I never knew of a white man who lived in Central Africa three months without a dangerous attack of the fever."

The same is repeated by Maj. Charles Lemaire, the famous Belgian explorer, and by James Edward Alexander, Henry Rowley, C. D. Lamp-hugh and William Walter Fitzgerald—men that have crossed Africa several times and have explored East Africa. All agree to the fact that nobody, under normal conditions, can be spared from the fever.

Malarial fever is the one sad certainty which every African traveler must face. For six, seven or eight weeks he may escape, but his finger will surely fall upon him. It is preceded for some time, even for three or four weeks, by unaccountable irritability and weakness. On the march with his men, he has scarcely started when he sighs for the noonday rest. Putting it down to mere laziness, he goads himself on by draughts from his water bottle and totters forward a mile or two more.

Next, in the full excitement of an interesting hunt, he breaks down, and fails to shoot the splendid antelope he had at short range; then he finds himself skulking into the forest on the pretext of looking at a specimen, and when his porters and his companions are out of sight throws himself under a tree in utter limpsness and despair. Roused by mere shame, he staggers along the trail, and as he nears the midday camp he puts on a spurt to conceal his defeat, which finishes him for the rest of the day. This goes on till the crash comes—first cold and pain, then heat and pain, then every kind of pain, then every degree of heat, then delirium, then the life and death struggle. He rises, if he does rise, a shadow, and slowly accumulates strength for the next attack, which, he knows too well, will not disappoint him.

No one has ever yet solved African fever. Its geographical distribution is unmapped, but generally it prevails over the whole east and west coasts, within the tropical limits; along all the river courses; on the shores of the inland lakes and in all low-lying and marshy districts. The higher plateaus are comparatively free from fever.

America Facing Steel Famine

By WILLIAM DINWIDDIE.

Andrew Carnegie says that the supply of iron ore, and consequently of steel, will be exhausted in 1940. James J. Hill foresees the end of iron ore production in 40 years. John Hays Hammond, until the first of this year the highest salaried expert in the world, makes the statement, predicted upon the known deposits of ore, that the culmination of our mining industry is to be reckoned in decades, and its declension, if not practical economic exhaustion, in generations. These three opinions are all official, as they were voiced at the governor's conference at Washington on May 13 of this year.

The life of a steel building without repairs is calculated at 100 years. An iron clamp on the Brooklyn bridge, which was finished only in 1883, broke from the terrific strain three or four years ago. How are we to repair our towering skyscrapers, bridges, subways, piers with the passing of the production of iron? Will that celebrated word picture of Lord Macaulay, in which he describes a future traveler as standing on a broken arch of London bridge, in the midst of a vast solitude, sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, be fulfilled of New York?

A great geologist once said: "That nations that have coal and iron will rule the world." A modern nation rules and protects its colonies by means of its battleships, just as the Roman empire was held together centuries ago by means of its magnificent legions. How are we to build more battleships when our supply of iron is no more? This country has developed into a world power of the first importance, but in order to retain what it has gained in the surprisingly short time of a hundred years it must conserve its natural resources to the point of parsimony. That the exhaustion of the supply of our iron ore is no idle apprehension is proved by the actual figures of the latest trustworthy estimates of our present stock quoted by Mr. Carnegie. He says that there are "for the Lake Superior district about 1,500,000,000 tons; for the southern district (including Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia), about 2,500,000,000 tons, and for the rest of the United States 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 tons, making an aggregate of about 10,000,000,000 tons.

"Our highest grade ore is that of the Lake Superior district, which yields about four-fifths of the current production. In 1905 its yield was over 33,000,000 tons, in 1906 some 38,000,000 tons, and in 1907 nearly 44,000,000 tons. By the end of the present decade it will average 50,000,000 tons or more. Even without further increase the known supply will be exhausted before 1940."

If water transportation were to be substituted for rail transportation wherever possible, it would delay the fulfillment of this melancholy prophecy until perhaps concrete buildings, for which we have sufficient material to duplicate all the cities of the United States, have come into more general use, or until sufficient advance has been made in the study of metal alloying to stop the vast waste of inferior ores. We have seen that it takes practically an equal weight of metal to move 1,000 tons of heavy freight ten miles by rail. The same freight may be moved by water by means of 100 or 250 tons of metal, so that the substitution of water-carriage would reduce the consumption of iron by three-fourths to seven-eighths in this department, where more metal is used than in any other.

MINES AND MINING

The world's production of lead in 1907 was 1,943,286 tons, an increase of 79,020 tons in five years, or less than an average of 2 per cent increase a year.

The construction of a lead smelting plant at Spring Mountain, Idaho, is being rapidly pushed to completion, and will be in commission by February 1, 1909.

Australia in 1903 was the fourth largest lead-producing country of the world. In 1907 her output showed a decrease of 25,000 tons, placing her fifth in rank of production.

Capitalists of Dayton, Ohio, have purchased a strong interest in the Gold King mine, in Granite district, Beaver county, as the result of an examination of the property made for them recently.

The North Cliff Mining company, operating four and one-half miles south of Silver City, is preparing for larger production and more extensive development by installing a hoist, boiler and engine.

Idaho heads the list of mineral-bearing states in the production of lead, with 123,961 tons, or 33.7 per cent of the total lead output of the United States. Missouri is second on the list, Utah third, and Colorado fourth.

The Cherry Creek, Nevada, district is looking up. A good wagon road is being built across the alkali flat between the town and the railroad station and with this completed several of the mines will be in position to ship ore.

The United States ranks first of all countries in the production of lead, as well as its consumption, producing 35 per cent of the total output of the world, and consuming 1.7 per cent more than is produced in this country, or 6,197 tons.

The entrance of Cole, Ryan and Thornton—Amalgamated interests—into the Utah smelting field is an event of deep significance, says the Boston News Bureau. It means that the gauntlet has been thrown down to the Guggenheims.

The initial capacity of the new smelter to treat Utah Consolidated ores, will be 2,999 tons a day, and the number of furnaces necessary to treat this tonnage will depend entirely on the type of furnace finally decided upon, says the Boston News Bureau.

Word from Yerington gives the information that the work on the 200-foot level of the Yerington Ironsides property is meeting with very gratifying returns. A crosscut is being sent on that level to tap the vein, and the face at present is working its way into rock that is said to run at least 3 per cent copper.

The meeting of the American Mining congress to be held in Pittsburgh December 2 to 5 will be a busy one and many subjects of importance to the mining industry will be discussed, with the prospect of representations being made to the United States congress which will result in great benefit to this industry.

The showing of high-grade copper ore in the mine and on the dump of the Ninety-Nine Copper company, at Good Springs, Nev., is very encouraging to the owners. In the last week in October the company shipped to the independent smelter at Ogden a carload of ore which gave returns of 18 per cent copper.

What many mining men confidently believe will prove the making of Gold Springs and several neighboring camps has just been brought out by the Short & Elliott company. It is an electric power plant project, the plant to be stationed at Modena, ten miles from Gold Springs, as the transmission line will be constructed.

A Bellevue, Idaho, dispatch announces that a ledge of ore that will probably rival that of the famous Minnie Moore mine, has been discovered in the shaft of the "Early Morning," a prospect owned by M. W. Williams and the Bellevue State bank. This prospect was located in 1892 and some work done, but was later abandoned.

R. R. Reed, a Fairbanks, Alaska, miner, has confessed to stealing gold from his employer, saying: "I gathered the gold and sand in handfuls out of the riffles, hid it in my handkerchief, or gloves, or boots, carried it home and washed it out. My cleanings were from 50 cents to \$400 a day." Reed stole \$1,800, of which \$800 was recovered.

A dispatch from Rhyolite, Nevada, announces that within the last two weeks the Pioneer Bullfrog has developed practically from a good prospect into a veritable bonanza. The mill had been quietly running along on twelve tons of ore daily, and the lancers were satisfied with the returns. A few days ago sacking began and to date over 500 sacks have been filled with high grade shipping ore.

Silver touched a new low mark in the present backward movement when the price of 48½ cents an ounce was quoted in New York on the 27th. This is the lowest figure that has been obtained since the greta slump of 1903, when 43½ cents was the limit reached.

A Nevada company, backed by Salt Lake interests, which is doing a good deal of effective work in a quiet way, is the Cherry Creek Mines company, operating at Cherry Creek, Nev. The company owns the old Mary Ann mine, which, in the '70s, produced not a little high-grade silver-lead ore.

The North Horn Silver and Copper company, which owns an excellent prospect adjoining the Frisco contact and a short distance west of the Beaver Carbonate mine in Beaver county, is planning to resume work next month in the drift in which rich ore was disclosed last spring.

NORTHWEST NOTES

Robert L. Wooten, who was injured at the Boysen dam at Shoshone, Wyo., died after suffering terrible pain for more than six days.

News has been received in Butte of the death at Redlands, Cal., of Dr. John S. Marshall, who, as manager of the Montana hotel, Anaconda, during Marcus Daly's time, was the best-known boniface in Montana.

In a duel on the desert near Rhyolite, Nevada, John Smith was shot and killed by John Citty, an Italian, who was wounded in the arm. The men quarreled over some mining property.

The board of control of the Dry Farming congress, which is to meet at Cheyenne February 23, announces that requests for accommodations are coming from various sources, indicating widespread belief that the congress is to be held this month.

President Roosevelt will not make a display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition of the trophies of his South African hunt next year. In reply to a formal request, Secretary Loeb, for the president has replied that it will be impossible to comply.

Because of the importance of the forestry reserve problem and other public questions in which the west is vitally interested, President Taft will be invited to attend the annual convention of the Trans-Mississippi congress in Denver next August.

George H. Scott, county clerk and a prominent Republican, and Attorney William H. Maloney, a Democratic leader, fought one hour and five minutes in a gulch at Butte, under prize ring rules, to settle an election bet. The fight was finally declared a draw.

In order to provide for the widows and orphans of the victims of the recent mine disaster at Red Lodge, Mont., when nine men lost their lives, each miner at Red Lodge has been assessed the sum of \$3. There are over 1,100 miners in the camp, and the assessment will amount to \$10,000.

Two men attacked Tom Loo, an aged Chinaman of Reno, intent on robbery, and was beating the old man to death when his cries brought scores of Chinamen, who drove the robbers off, but not until Loo was badly injured. The robbers are believed to be members of an organized band.

The Northwestern railroad has discovered a large bed of gravel at Wabab, west of Shoshone, Wyo., and in the spring establish gravel pits and ballast its entire line from Lander to Omaha. The gravel is said to be similar to the celebrated Sherman hill ballast on the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

Believed by the police to be on a still hunt for the man who betrayed Joseph Garcia, alias Cordova, into the hands of officers of the law the night of May 6, and incidentally the leader of a gang of thieves who have been operating in Seattle for the past three months, Sadie Belcher is under arrest in Seattle.

George Lyman Dutton, one of the best known residents of Star valley, was instantly killed while rolling logs in Grover canyon, near Afton, Wyo. Two sections of a log which his son had sawed in two got away and rolled down hill toward Dutton, who fled before them, but was struck, his neck being broken.

The Western Pacific Railroad company announced last week the completion of its Flower Lake tunnel, which cuts under the Pequot mountains, in Nye county, Nevada. The tunnel is on the main line of the Western Pacific and is 5,657 feet in length. At most the entire distance is through solid limestone.

An assessment of 1 cent per capita which will total \$29,000 and which will be used for increasing the membership as well as making the section more efficient in every way, was made by the building trades branch of the American Federation of Labor at the sessions of its annual convention in Denver.

The passenger department of the Oregon Short Line railroad announces that the Yellowstone park season, which usually closes along in September, will be materially lengthened next summer to accommodate travel to and from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

At Amboy, Wash., Fred Swindle, a farm hand, shot and killed Ed Newell, attempted to kill Mrs. Newell, and then killed himself. Back of the tragedy is a story of unrequited love and despondency due to the marriage of Newell to Mrs. Rose Hoffman, three months ago.

Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco attorney who was shot by Morris Haas, celebrated Thanksgiving day by taking an automobile ride in Golden Gate park. He was accompanied by his wife, Dr. Beasley, Rudolph Spreckles, William J. Burns and James Foley, his bodyguard.

A strong effort will be made at the approaching session of congress to secure the passage of the dry farm homestead bill which encountered so many obstacles at the last session. Senator Smoot of Utah will take up the fight in the senate, as he was the original author of the bill.

The Wyoming Wool Growers' association is circulating two thousand petitions among the business men of the state protesting against any reduction in present duties on wool and hides, and asking for a higher schedule on wool of the third class, or the so-called carpet wools.

Alfred Kenney, aged 24, manager of the Postal Telegraph company in Helena, died last week of tuberculosis. Mr. Kenney came from Washington, D. C., four years ago for his health and for a time it was thought he was improving, but about three weeks ago he had a serious hemorrhage.

NEWS SUMMARY

The French cruiser Conde, which went ashore on the Corsican coast, has been refloated. She is not seriously damaged.

The mill and shaft house of the Joe Dandy mine at Cripple Creek was destroyed by fire last week, the loss being \$75,000.

A local mail train was attacked by robbers near Kinchla, Russia, three of the train escorts being killed. The robbers secured \$125,000.

One German workman and thirty Chinese were killed as the result of an accident in the works of a German mining company near Hunkshan, China.

The total vote cast in Kansas for president was 375,895, as follows: Taft, 187,168; Bryan, 161,209; Debs, 12,426; Chafin, 5,032; scattering, 68. Taft's plurality, 35,957.

By majorities respectively of 1,500, 600 and 975, Jefferson, Sandusky and Clermont counties, Ohio, last week voted dry, knocking out 210 saloons. Haron county voted wet by 152.

The acquittal last week of two more of the defendants in the Springfield riot cases is regarded as forecasting the collapse of the cases growing out of the recent riots.

Mrs. Christina Clark, accused of the murder of her divorced husband, on trial at Vermillion, S. D., was found guilty. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Mrs. Rebecca Levy and her two-year-old daughter were probably fatally injured as the result of leaping from the second-story window of a burning tenement house in New York City.

Two boys named Baker, living near Waverly, Tennessee, were given a severe whipping for masked night riders at night for the reason, as given by the riders, that they would not work.

Adolph Fisher, a naturalized American citizen, who has been held for the past eleven months in Russia jails on supposition of being implicated in a murder, has been released from prison.

Owen Kildare, author and playwright, who was a member of a Bowery gang before he gained literary and dramatic honors, is in a New York hospital, where his sanity will be investigated.

Supreme Justice Gerhard of New York has handed down a decision denying the motion for an injunction which would have suspended the functions of the public service commission in the first district.

Six robbers dynamited the State bank of Page, Neb., securing all the cash in the bank, said to amount to about \$4,000, and made good their escape. While two men did the work the others stood guard.

Thousands of the unemployed of London, carrying a large banner with the words "work or revolution, the government to decide," marched through the fashionable districts of London on November 25.

The Towanda State bank vault at Towanda, Kan., was blown open with nitro glycerine at 2 o'clock in the morning. The crackmen got about \$2,500. They escaped on a Missouri Pacific handcar and tricycle.

Governor Harris of Ohio has declared himself a candidate for Senator Foraker's place. He said: "I have no coalition with any other candidate for United States senator, and I am in no sense opposed to any of them."

Charles Stevens, the negro who stole \$50,000 from a registered mail pouch in Kansas City several months ago, was found guilty in the federal court on all six counts. The maximum penalty is thirty-five years.

Governor Hanly of Indiana and party on Thanksgiving afternoon unveiled the monument to the Indiana soldiers who died at Andersonville prison. It is the largest memorial yet placed in the Andersonville national cemetery.

Public Printer John S. Leech has sent his resignation to President Roosevelt, asking to be returned to service in the Philippines. Samuel B. Donnelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., former president of the International Typographical union, was appointed to succeed Mr. Leech.

At the request of Mayor Harper the Los Angeles city council has unanimously adopted and telegraphed to President Roosevelt resolutions requesting him to retain the American fleet in Pacific waters. Similar resolutions were adopted by the San Diego city council.

"Moral anaesthesia, a deadening of the moral perception," was ascribed to Mae L. Otis when the hearing of her case was begun in the municipal court in Chicago last week. Miss Otis was arrested recently, charged with attempting to conspire to murder her mother, Mrs. Sarah Otis.

The Kentucky state election board, after an official canvass of the vote in the presidential election, has announced the result as follows: Taft, 235,711; Bryan, 244,092; Chafin, 5,835; Debs, 4,069; Gillhaus (Socialist-Labor), 404; Watson, 333; Higen, 200; Democratic plurality, 8,381.

The official vote of Illinois given out last week, shows: Taft received 629,932 votes; Bryan, 459,810; Chafin, 25,364; Debs, 29,711; Gillhaus (Socialist-Labor), 1,680; Higen, 4,724; Turner (United Christian), 400; Watson, 63; Governor—Denen (Rep.), 559,176; Stevenson (Dem.), 526,912.

Asiatic cholera, which, since its prevalence in St. Petersburg three months ago, has been thought to have been extirpated, seems now to have broken out afresh. The new cases are mostly in well-to-do families and they show all the virulence of that of the early days of the epidemic.